

Date: Wed, 20 Jan 93 04:30:26 PST  
From: Ham-Policy Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-policy@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Ham-Policy-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Ham-Policy Digest V93 #17  
To: Ham-Policy

Ham-Policy Digest                      Wed, 20 Jan 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    17

## Today's Topics:

(none)  
430mhz band under th  
Closed repeaters (FCC wants them open)  
Exam Dates for the Novice Class in CAMBRIDGE  
FCC Awards Pioneers Preference to Volunteers in Tech Assistance  
Further evidence that CW should no be longer relevant was (Re: USCG cw changes)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Policy-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Policy Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-policy".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 19 Jan 1993 20:49:17 GMT  
From: psinntp!cmhcsys.com!chuck@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: (none)  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

In article <9301171501.aa13650@ingate.microsoft.COM>, a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) writes:

```
> Quent Johnson (quent@md.fsl.noaa.gov) said:
>
>> What if someone sends email containing obscenities.
>> What about sound files containing music?
>> What about email to mailing lists -- is this considered broadcasting?
>
> I say:
>
> I'm sure the control op either inspects the mail (unlikely) or has a
> kill file that looks for "obscene, indecent, or profane words" in the
```

> text and doesn't allow transmission if it finds one. The full part of  
> 97.113(d) goes further than this though: obsscene, indecent, or profane  
> words or meaning [it might be difficult to stop the later with a kill  
> file is only 'clean' words are used]; and/or false or deceptive  
> messages or signals [this too are more difficult to detect]". Once must  
> also be wary of commerical messages (i.e look for the string "900" :-).  
>  
<more interesting stuff deleted>

> 72/73 Kevin, N7WIM / G8UDP  
> a-kevinp@microsoft.com  
>

Howdy!

My question is: Why can't the sys-op (or whomever) setup a  
"filter" that does a Rot13 on the "obscene, indecent, or profane words"?  
Does this count as "Encryption", making \_it\_ illegal?

Chuck  
was once WD8JPR  
chuck@cmhcsys.com

-----  
Date: Mon, 18 Jan 93 08:51:24 EST  
From: gatech!wa4mei!nanovx!gloster!cutter@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: 430mhz band under th  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

tad@ssc.com (Tad Cook) writes:

> In article <1993Jan3.053500.18260@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov> laborde@oak.Jpl.Nasa.Go  
> >In article <uJZTwB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:  
> >>The impression I got from the previous poster was that he felt it was his  
> >>right to operate anywhere in the band he felt like, and whether or not it  
> >>brought up a repeater - as long as he couldn't hear anyone else on the  
> >>channel.  
> > ... I feel like it is the previous  
> >poster's right to operate \*\_INTENTIONALLY\*\_ on a repeater's input frequency  
> >\_PROVIDED\_IT\_IS\_NOT\_CAUSING\_INTERFERENCE\_TO\_ANOTHER\_QSO\_. While I may only  
> >be a No-Code, I can read English. All the regulations I have read and seen  
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^  
> Geeze.....I thought we were discussing this with someone who has long  
> and distinguished experience with frequency coordination and FM repeaters!

Finally, we can see what it's all about.

"I was here first. They are my toys and you can't play with them."

Alright both you children go to your rooms and don't come back down until you can play together nicely!

-----  
cutter@gloster.via.mind.org (chris)      All jobs are easy  
   to the person who  
   doesn't have to do them.  
   Holt's law  
-----

Date: Tue, 19 Jan 93 22:34:19 GMT  
From: btree!bly@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Closed repeaters (FCC wants them open)  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

FCC insiders say closed repeater's days are numbered.

I have acquaintances in the FCC (DC Legal Staff) that tell me there are several in the agency at the central and field levels that want closed repeaters to be disallowed on the ham bands. They said they have been getting increasing complaints about the number of closed repeaters (2m, 440) in larger cities. They also feel that many frequency coordinators are not doing a good job of managing the ratio of open to closed repeaters.

If codified, the new rule would give open repeaters priority over closed repeaters on the same pair. Closed repeater would be given the opportunity to "open", otherwise their pair would be reallocated effectively shutting them down in the event of an interference dispute. I would rather have closed repeaters outlawed all together, but I think this is a fair solution because it allows closed repeaters in rural areas where they are not a problem and effectively disallows them in larger cities where they are becoming a big problem.

Some buddies and I have been fighting the battle against closed, money-gathering repeaters since the late 1970s. We have used litigation and "jamming" as means to persuade closed repeaters to open or release their pair. Here is some of what I have learned over the years via several FCC warnings , show cause orders, phone calls, letters, etc. A lot of this is common sense, but here goes:

(Source: Long Beach, CA FCC Field Office)  
OK to use the input of a repeater as simplex channel.

Must listen to repeater input to make sure not in use before TXing.

(San Diego, CA Field Office)

Same as above, but assumes you knew or should have known that you were using a repeater input frequency for simplex operation. Thus, good amateur practice dictates that you also must listen on the repeater output before transmitting.

(Long Beach Field)

Simplex operation on a repeater output is OK. Repeater users are causing interference if they knowingly key repeater while you are operating on output.

(Long Beach Field - Per Larry Guy, Engineer in Charge "off the record")

Don't expect FCC to get involved in simplex vs. repeaters.

Too hard to determine who was hearing who on input vs. output.

Several complaints may generate a warning letter.

(San Diego, CA Field Office 1982)

Playing a taped "QST" on a repeater input is OK if the input is clear, and the intent is not to interfere with normal repeater operation.

Playing a 30min QST on a clear repeater 5min before a scheduled net on that repeater is malicious interference because the intent is to interfere with regularly scheduled public service operations.

(FCC Central disagreed 1984)

(Livermore, CA Field)

It is OK to make comments/remarks during a net or roundtable operation as long as the identification and malicious interference requirements are met. A net control or group with communication in progress can prevent "unauthorized" users from transmitting.

(FCC central 1985)

No FCC rule/reg prevents one from operating on a "closed" repeater with out the permission of the owners/operators.

(FCC central 1991)

OK to put an uncoordinated repeater on a freq. pair in use by a closed repeater as long as a reasonable care is taken to prevent interference.

In the event of interference between repeaters, Both parties have the burden to reduce interference, but you will have more or the burden. The FCC will give plenty of time for the parties to resolve conflict before taking action. IF THE COORDINATED REPEATER REFUSES COOPERATE TO REDUCE THE INTERFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS, THAT REPEATER TRUSTEE WILL BE FOUND AT FAULT EVEN THOUGH HIS/HER REPEATER IS THE COORDINATED ONE.

I have long thought that closed repeater were wrong for several reasons,

but now it appears that they are on the way out because they do not make sense on amateur bands, they do not use bandwidth efficiently, there are now much better ways allocate private communication channels.

Roger (ka6mwt)

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Date: 19 Jan 93 23:49:31 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!  
hri.com!noc.near.net!news.cs.brandeis.edu!chaos.cs.brandeis.edu!  
slanka@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Exam Dates for the Novice Class in CAMBRIDGE  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Hello Netters!

If anyone has the exam dates for the novice class test in the Boston/Cambridge area could you please email it to me. I have looked around the net for this information but it does not seem be available. Many thanks-

Ishantha Lokuge  
email: slanka@chaos.cs.brandeis.edu

-----  
Date: 19 Jan 93 00:43:00 GMT  
From: cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!ersys!ve6mgs!rec-radio-  
info@beaver.cs.washington.edu  
Subject: FCC Awards Pioneers Preference to Volunteers in Tech Assistance  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Here is a press release from Volunteers in Technical Assistance.

FCC Awards Pioneers Preference to Volunteers in Technical Assistance  
To: National Desk, Science Writer  
Contact: Joe Sedlak of Volunteers in Technical Assistance,  
703-276-1800

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 -- The Federal Communications Commission today allocated four MHz of VHF/UHF spectrum to the Mobile Satellite Service for the low-earth orbit satellites (LEO-MSS) and finalized the tentative pioneer's preference awarded to Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA).

The award is the first pioneer preference granted by the commission.

Henry Norman, president of VITA, said "We are deeply gratified by the action taken by the FCC. VITA's global communications network is designed to bring scientific and technical knowledge to the poor in developing countries. The Pioneer's Preference given to VITA for advancing the technology and extending communications to people not now served indicates a recognition that the poor of the world should not be denied a share in benefits of modern technology.

The FCC stated that it awarded the pioneer's preference to VITA because it was the first to develop and demonstrate the utility of a small low earth orbiting satellite system for civilian communications purposes. The commission also noted that VITA's pioneering efforts led to this proceeding authorizing spectrum for LEOs to provide services that will provide low-cost data communications between ground stations located anywhere in the world.

VITA's system, VITASAT, is designed to provide data communications between 1,000 ground stations, most of them located in developing countries. A major use of the global network will be for disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation communications.

Norman said, "Our goal is to help bring the poor people of the developing world into the information mainstream of development. VITA is really about inclusion -- extending the benefits of modern science and technology to the poor."

VITA has already installed ground stations connected to the VITASAT prototype, the PACSAT Communications Experiment, in Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ireland, the South Pole, and at the Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico.

"Today's FCC decision is very important to the development of the VITASAT program," said Helena Wisniewski, VITA's vice president of communications technology. "The FCC's granting the Pioneer's Preference has been the catalyst for the development of the next generation of fully-automated ground stations which will be less expensive and easier to use than our prototypes in the field today."

VITASAT is one part of a system called VITACOMM that also includes terrestrial digital packet radio networks in several countries (VITAPAC), and an electronic E-Mail system (VITANET). VITACOMM is designed to link people with the rest of the world.

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Nigel Allen, Toronto, Ontario      ndallen@r-node.pci.on.ca

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- Postings to rec.radio.info:                   rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca  
- rec.radio.info administrivia:                rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

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Date: 19 Jan 1993 22:34:41 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!  
howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!sgiblab!cs.uoregon.edu!news.uoregon.edu!fp2-  
st-affairs-3.uoregon.edu!user@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Further evidence that CW should no be longer relevant was (Re: USCG cw  
changes)  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

In article <930116.121247.9h2.rusnews.w165w@ricksys.lonestar.org>,  
rick@ricksys.lonestar.org (Richard McCombs KB5SNF) wrote:

> As I practice CW I find it's not so hard but, unless I fall in love  
> with it I probably won't ever use it. If it takes me 30 minutes a day,  
> at least 5 days a week, for 4 weeks or more to get from 5 wpm to 13  
> could not this time be used for something better (not that wouldn't  
> waste the time)?  
>  
> I'll listen to and (or) read any argument except, "You have to do it  
> because I had to," or "What if your in a plane that crashes and the  
> mike is broke and you can only communicate by touching two wires  
> together."

I'm not trying to flame you but I just want to stick up for a mode that I  
enjoy immensely.

One of my passions is working DX. With lower power and crowded band  
conditions, SSB is sometimes very difficult. CW has been THE WAY to get  
through. I don't have to rely on a machine to do it, I rely on my own skill  
and get a real sense of pleasure and accomplishment.

Oh, and regarding your statement that you don't want to hear the argument  
that you have to do it because I had to... the argument I hear from this  
statement is that amateurs shouldn't have to do it because you can't.

Have fun with the code! Hi!  
Steve/AA7FL

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End of Ham-Policy Digest V93 #17  
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